BOMBAY COURIER.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in th Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of th Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY AUGUST 3, 1811. [NUMBER 987.

Register of Sums deposited in the General Treasury at Bombay, on Account of the Estates of Military Persons deceased, to the 31st July 1811 also, of those transferred, discharged and remaining unclaimed, under this date.

DATE WHEN DEPOSITED.		BY WHOM DEPOSITED,	ON ACCOUNT OF WHOSE ESTATES,	AMOUNT.	REMARKS,
1806 Dec.	6th	Lieutenant Colonel Doolan Commanding 1st Battalion Native Infantry, -	The Estate of the late Lieutenant Robinson of the same Corps, - - - - - —	800 0 00	
,,	15th	Captain John Dufty, of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, - - -	Ditto James Castle, Conductor of Ordnance and Stores at Cannanore according to an account delivered by Captain Dufty, - - - - - - —	89 3 10	
1807 Feb.	20th	J. Robinson Town Adjutant - - -	Ditto Lieutenant J. Gibson of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, - - - - - —	175 3 22	
1809 June	20th	Major Robert Lewis, Commandant of Marine Battalion.	Ditto Ensign Thomas Brown, of the same Corps, - - - - - - -	47 1 95	Remaining unclaimed under this date.
Oct.	13th	Lieutenant Colonel Holmes, - - - -	Ditto Captain Armstrong, - - - - -	2798 2 26	
1810 April	17th	Thomas White Military Pay-master Gen.	Ditto Sub Conductor Jordon, - - - - -	1,002 0 00	
June	20th	Saville Marriott Garrison Pay-master, - -	Ditto Ramsing deceased late a Naique in the 2d Battalion of the 7th Regiment, N. I. - -	363 0 00	
Sept.	14th	Michael Kennedy Town Major, - - -	Ditto Lieut. Col. McDonald, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, - - - - -	682 2 80	
1811 Feb.	1st	Brigadier General Malcolm - - -	Ditto Captain N. P. Grant of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry. - - - - -	676 1 71	
March	21st	Capt. Hull Commanding 1st) 4. N. Reg.	Ditto Lieut. Hurst of the same Corps -	561 2 70	Paid the 17th June 1811, to Samuel Ferrai Administrator to the Estate of the said deceased.
April	22d	Ditto Ditto - - - - - -	Ditto Ensign W. R. Graves of Ditto - - —	780 0 00	Remaining unclaimed under this date.
May	3d	Capt. McClintock of the 6th Reg. N. I. -	Ditto Lieut. George Walter of the same Corps. —	240 0 00	

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
31st July, 1811.

ERRORS EXCEPTED,
J. KAYE,—*Deputy Accountant General.*

FORT WILLIAM.

Public Department, July 10, 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all the Promissory Notes of this Government standing on the General Register of this Presidency from No. 13,501, to No. 14,500 of 1810-11, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Saturday the 7th of September next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Vice President in Council,
(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Government.

A True Copy.
(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Government

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
2d August 1811.

STRAYED.

On Tuesday night an English Setter Bitch pup about 5 Months old and answering to the name of Spot, was lost or stolen from Mr. CARNAGIE'S house at Byculla.—A reward of 15 Rupees will be paid for her recovery, and on the conviction of the Thief as much more, in case of her having been stolen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons having Claims or Demands of what nature soever against the Estate of ESPERANCA PEMINTO Widow of ANDRE PEREIRA late of Bombay Native Portugueze Inhabitant deceased are hereby required to make the same known, in writing to the undersigned on or before the first of October next ensuing, as the undersigned are about finally closing Accounts with the Estate. And all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to liquidate the same or they will be sued forthwith.

Dated 26th July 1811
G. LEIGHLER,
PAS. De SILVA,
EXECUTORS.

જાહેર ખબર.

શરવે લોકો જેઓનુ લેણુ કરજની એદરપરરા મરનારની બાએરી તથા ધરીઆણી એશપેરાશા પરીમેતનાં ઇ શટેત ઉપર જેઓનુ લેણુ હોએતે લ ખીને નીચે લખેલા શાહુબીને તાંહાં મોકલાવે તારીખ ૧ અકટોબર આવ તીએ કાંએને નીચે લખેલા શાહુબો ઇ શટેતનો છબો હીશાબ બંધ કરેચ બી જુ એને શરવે લોકો જેઓ એ ઇશા ટેતને દેખા હોએ તેને અરજ કીદીચને

પોતાનો કશાબ નીચે લખેલા શાહુબો શાતે શંમજે નહીતર તે શાહુબો કરી આદ થાશે—તારીખ ૨૭ મી જુલાઇ શને ૧૮૧૧ ❀

મી વારજ લેકર
પારશુખદી શીખવા
વકીલ

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons who are in any way indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM RIVERS TOMKINS, are hereby requested to pay the Amount of their Debts to Mr. T. W. BROWE, Attorney at Law, No. 5 Nesbitt Lane, who is duly authorized by me to receive the same and to pursue all necessary steps for the Recovery thereof—and all those who have any claims on the property of the deceased, are also requested to send the amount of their demand to Mr. BROWNE that the same may be arranged and settled as soon as possible.

SUNDER BHASKERJEE,
Executor to the said
Mr. Wm. R. Tomkins.

BOMBAY,
August 1st 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed of Lieutenant PHILIP VILLENEUFVE, deceased; late of the second Battalion of the seventh Regiment on this Establishment, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Lieutenant JOHN MORIN, of the second Battalion of the first Regiment,—All persons concerned are therefore apprized thereof.

Bombay, August 2d 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MM. DUNCAN CAMERON, the Administrator of the late THOMAS BLINKENSOPP, understanding that Mr. JOHN JOSEPH DE SOUZA the late partner of the deceased is collecting the outstanding debts due to the firm of BLINKENSOPP and DE SOUZA, begs leave to inform the Public that he is doing it without the Sanction or Concurrence of the Administrator and that in consequence thereof no receipt of the said JOHN DE SOUZA for debts due to the firm will be considered legal.

Bombay, 27th July 1811.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
Courier Office,
THE
INDIAN KALENDAR
FOR THE YEAR 1811.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Madeira Wine, imported on account of the Hon'ble Company in September laſt, and the remainder of the India Market Madeira imported in October 1809, will continue for ſale by retail for ready money, at the undermentioned prices, from the preſent date to the end of the year.

Perſons applying for Wine are requeſted to depute truſty people for the purpoſe of ſeeing the Pipes filled up, and delivered from the Warehouſe, as the Warehouſe-keeper is not reſponſible for any after the purchaſe is made.

No Wine will be delivered before the price be paid in, except in the inſtance of Purchaſes, made by Meſſes of Corps, which will be allowed to receive the Wine, and to pay for the ſame by monthly inſtalments, in Sums not leſs than one fourth of the value of each Pipe.

			India Market imported in Oct. 1809.	London Market imported in Sept. 1810.	India Market imported in Sept. 1810.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1811.	Auguſt -	Ditto - - —	422	398	381
	September -	Ditto - - —	427	403	387
	October - -	Ditto - - —	433	409	392
	November -	Ditto - - —	438	414	397
	December -	Ditto - - —	443	419	402

One moiety of the above Prices to be paid by the Purchaſers of Hogſheads.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

ROBERT KITSON,

Import Warehouſe-keeper.

Bombay, 1ſt Auguſt 1811.

શરકારી જાહેર ખબર

એવીને જે મદીરા વજન આને શ્રી મદીરાની શરાબ માશા શપ્તેમબર મધે શરકારના કબાજે આવીછતે તથા જડીઆન મારકીટની મદીરા આને ફીકુશતાંનના બાજાર ની મદીરા શરાબ માશા અકટોબર શને ૧૮૦૯ મધે આવી કતીતે મધેની રકેલીછતે શરવે થોડી થોડી કરીને એ તારીખથીતે બે વરશ પુરુ થાએ તાંકું થુકી રોકડે નાંણે નીચે લખેલી કીમત માકક વેચીશ્રુ *

જે આદમી ઓ દારુ લેવા ચાશે તેકુને માલમ કરીએચજે તેકુએ પોતીકુ શારુ બુ એતીબારી આદમી દારુનાં પીપ ભરેલાંછતે જોવા શારુ તથા વખારમાંથી પીપ લેવા શારુ મુકવુ કાએજે વેરોનકીપર આને શરકારના વખારદાર ખરીદી કીધા પછે કશી વાતનો જબાબ દેશે નકી *

નાંણાં પગાર કીધાવીનાં શરાબ આપશે નકી પંણ જે શરાબ મેશકોરપ આને લશકરને ખરચ શારુ ખરીદ કરશે તે શરાબ લેવાની રજા આપશે પંણ તે નાં નાંણાં મકીનેને મકીને કુકતે બંદી પગાર કરવા તે કુકતો દર પીપના કીમતના ચોથા ભાગથી ઓછો લેશે નકી *

	જડીઆનમારકી ટ આને ફીકુશતાંનના બાજાર નીમાશ અકટોબર શને ૧૮૦૯ મધે આવેલો *	વીલાયેતનાં બાજાર ની માશા શપ્તેમબર શને ૧૮૧૦ મધે આવેલો *	ફીકુશતાંનના બાજારનો માશા શપ્તેમબર શને ૧૮૧૦ મધે આવેલો *
શને ૧૮૧૧ માશા આગશ મધે	રુપીઆ	રુપીઆ	રુપીઆ
દર પીપની કીમતર	૪૨૨	૩૯૮	૩૮૧
માશા શપ્તેમબરમધે	૪૨૭	૪૦૩	૩૮૭
માશા અકતોબર	૪૩૩	૪૦૯	૩૯૨
માશા નવેમબર	૪૩૮	૪૧૪	૩૯૭
માશા ડીસેમબર	૪૪૩	૪૧૯	૪૦૨

આગશકેડ આને અરધીકુ પીપ જેશે તેની કીમત દર અરધીકુ પીપની કુપર લખેલી કીમતના અરધો અરધ આપે તા ૧ જુલાઇ શને ૧૮૧૧ અંગરેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN,

Secretary to Government In the Office of Country Correſpondence.

Hindu Infanticide.

IN THE PRESS,

And ſpeedily will be publiſhed in London,

IN ONE VOLUME QUARTO.

AN Account of the Enquiries and Meaſures adopted for the diſcovery and ſuppreſſion of the Practice, extenſively prevalent among ſeveral Tribes of Hindus, in different and diſtant parts of the Eaſt Indies, of the Syſtematic Murder, by their Parents, of Female Infants; with incidental Remarks on other Cuſtoms, peculiar to the Natives of India—Edited with Notes and Illuſtrations by EDWARD MOOR, F. R. S. Author of the Hindu Pantheon.

By the laſt accounts, from England, this work was in conſiderable forwardneſs, and it may be expected in India, by the end of this year 1811.

Such Gentlemen as may be deſirous of poſſeſſing a Copy or Copies are requeſted to ſignify the ſame, at the Houſe of FORBES & Co. where a book is opened for the reception of names.

The price, in England, it is expected, will be a Guinea and a half in boards; and, in India, at an advance ſufficient to cover the expences of exportation there; which it is calculated will increaſe it to twenty five Rupees in Calcutta and Bombay, and to ſeven Pagodas in Madras, to be paid on delivery.

It is intended, if there be time, to bind, in a handſome manner, the Copies beſpoken in India.

SUBSCRIBERS.

	Copies
The Hon'ble J. Duncan Eſq.	5
The Hon'ble Sir Js. Mackintoſh,	1
The Hon'ble Lieut. Gen. Abercromby,	1
N. H. Smith Eſq.	1
Charles Forbes Eſq.	2
J. Stewart Eſq.	1
Captain W. J. Hamilton,	1
J. H. Stephenſon Eſq.	1
W. T. Money Eſq.	1
H. G. Macklin Eſq.	1
Captain Henry Roome,	1
F. Warden Eſq.	1
Lieut. R. M. Grindlay,	1
D. Inglis Eſq.	1
M. Forbes Eſq.	1
O. Woodhouſe Eſq.	1
C. Grant Eſq.	1
W. Newnham Eſq.	1
S. Babington Eſq.	1
R. Goodwin Eſq.	2
H. Munro Eſq.	1
H. Jones Eſq.	1
Wm. Wilkins Eſq.	1
Major Kennedy,	1
R. Kennedy M. D.	1
Wm. Kennedy Eſq.	1

Bombay, 26th July 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Firm of LIMJEE BHICAJEE beg leave to inform their Cuſtomers and the Public at large that the buſineſs will be carried on after the 31ſt Inſtant by PESTONJEE BHICAJEE, FRAMJEE BHICAJEE, DADABHOY LIMJEE, RUSTOMJEE LIMJEE and FURDOONJEE LIMJEE in the name and firm of LIMJEE BHICAJEE and Co. who return their grateful thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen at large for paſt favors and hope by diligence and attention to merit a continuance of them.

" PESTONJEE BHICAJEE,
" FRAMJEE BHICAJEE,
" DADABHOY LIMJEE,
" RUSTOMJEE LIMJEE,
" FURDOONJEE LIMJEE,

Bombay 24th July 1811.

જાહેર ખબર

લીમજી ભીખાજીનાં કુકાંન વાલા ગણી મીનતથી પોતાનાં ગરાકોને તથા શરવે લોકોને જાહેર કરેચજે એ કુકાંનનુ કાંમ તારીખ ૩૧ મી આગે મકીનાનીથી પેશતંનજી ભીખાજી તથા કરાંમજી ભીખાજી તથા દાદાભાઇ લીમજી તથા કરસતંમજી લીમજી તથા કરકુનજી લીમજી ચલાવશે લીમજી ભીખાજીની કંપનીને નંમે કુકાંન ચાલશે તે શારુ એ લોકો શરવે જાહેલીમેનો તથા લેડીઓને અરજ કરેચજે આગલી મેર બોની કીધી આને તે મુનબ ખુશીથી તેજ મુનબ મેરબાની નારી રાખે *

પેશતંનજી ભીખાજી
કરાંમજી ભીખાજી
દાદાભાઇ લીમજી
કરસતંમજી લીમજી
કરકુનજી લીમજી

તારીખ ૨૪ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૧

SHIP CORNWALLIS,

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

(If not previouſly diſpoſed of by private Contract)

In the Marine Yard,

ON MONDAY next the 5th Inſtant, PRECISELY AT 11 O'CLOCK;

(The advanced ſtate of the Seaſon not admitting of a longer Notice.)

THE Good Ship CORNWALLIS, juſt arrived from Europe. She is of the Burthen of about 716 Tons, was built at Surat in 1790, and is ready to take in Cargo for China.

An Inventory of the Stores may be ſeen on application at the Office of Meſſrs. FORBES and Co. where the conditions of ſale may be alſo known.

Bombay, 1ſt Auguſt 1811.

વાંકુંણ નાંમે કારંન વાલીશ

એરમેલે નકી વેચાશેતો આવતા શો મવારને દીને તારીખ ૫ મી આગશટે જાકેર લીલાંકુ કરીને શ્રી મરીન ઓફીશ મધે કલાક ૧૧ નાં વેચાશે મોશંમ પોચીગેજ તેથી આગલ ખબર અપા જ નકી *

એ શારુ વાંકુંણ કારંન વાલીશ કુ મણાં શ્રી વેલાતથી આવેલુછે એ વાં કુંણ ટંણ ૭૧૬ તે આશરેછે તથા શ્રી શુરત મધે શને ૧૭૯૦ નો બરશમો બાંધેલુછે તથા કુલ ચીનનો માલ લે વાને તજ આરછે *

કેની જનવેનટોરી જ આને એ વાં કુંણનાં શોમંનનુ લીશટ અરજ કીધા થી મી કારબશની કંપેનીની ફારી શ મધે દેખારશે તથા કેનો વેચવાની બોલી પંણ તાંકુંજ માલુમ કરશે *

તા ૩૧ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૧

BAXTER FERRAR & Co.

ON Monday next the 5th Inſtant, will be ſold by public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street, being the Damaged Articles of the Cargo landed from the Brig Daria Dowlet, for and on account of the underwriters, conſiſting of the undermentioned Articles viz.

Flannels,—Ready made Shirts,—Stationary,—Tobacco,—Tea in Cheſts and Boxes,—Spermacity Candles,—Cochin Ditto,—Europe Currants,—Guns and Piſtols,—Tents,—Ghee and Oil,—Europe Piece Goods,—Leather Gloves,—Silk handkerchiefs,—Europe Boots,—Gold & Silver Epaulets and Lace,—Bengal Tapes and Muslin Handkerchiefs,—Country Shoes,—Europe Hams and Pine Cheeſe,—Ditto Tongues,—Ditto Butter—Ditto Salmon,—Bengal Rice,—Sago,—Europe Picles,—Eſſence of Spruce,—Pearl Barley, Bitters,—American Fiſh,—Pale Ale in Casks,—Ditto in Bottles,—Corks,—Sugar Candy,—Patent Shot, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The ſale will commence at 10 o'Clock and the articles to be paid for and taken away in three days or reſold at the riſk of the firſt purchaſer.

The ſale of the Remaining Articles will continue on Tueſday next.

Bombay, 1ſt Auguſt 1811

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

ADVERTISEMENT.

WOOLER and Co. beg to inform their friends and the public that they are receiving the undermentioned Articles from the Company's Ships Northampton and Union, which will be exposed for sale as soon as landed.

PALE ALE from Hodgson,

Hams, Pine, Berkley, Cheshire, Stilton and Glocester Cheese.

CONFECTIONARY from Hoffman, consisting of Jams, Jelly, Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Rum Shrub, Bottled Fruit, Dried Pears and Apricots, Lozenges and a small quantity of Noyeau.

OILMAN'S STORES, consisting of Salted Salmon, Jews Beef, Salt Pork, Hung Beef, Red Herrings, Pickles, Oyster Ketchup, &c. variety of other Sauces.

GROCERY, consisting of Chocolate, New Bloom Raisins and Turkey Figs.

GOLD AND SILVER LACE, Epaulets, Sword Knots, Gilt Regulation Gorgets, Regulation Feather, &c. &c.

HOSIERY, consisting of Fleecy Hosiery Jackets, worsted Pantaloons, and and Stockings, &c.

SADLERY, from Gibson and others,

GARDIN SEEDS,

PERFUMERY, rom Smyth & others,

MEDICINE CHESTS, from Stock of Sozes.

CUTLERY, consisting of White and Green Handled Table and Desert Knives and Forks, Horn and Bone handled ditto, Pruning Knives, Tool Chests, Sportsman's Knives, Savigny's Razors, and Penknives, Nail Nippers, &c. &c.

WATCHES, from Mc'Cabe and others.

Morocco Trunks and Leather Portmanteaus of Sizes.

Leather Breeches and Balls,

Maps and Charts.

PLATED WARE, consisting of Tea and Coffee Urns, Candlesticks & Shades, Chamber Candlesticks, Egg Frames, Waiters, Table Desert and Tea Spoons, Tumblers, and Wine Glasses, Snuffers, Dog Collars, and Powder flasks.

Boots and Shoes from Hoby,

Violins and Strings Flutes 4 & 6 Keyed and B C. Clarinets from Clementi.

Metal Hot Water Plates and a large Assortment of Tin Ware.

Double and single Barrelled Guns and Rifles, Pistols &c. from Richards.

Regulation Sabres, Engineer ditto, and Cavalry ditto, Gilt Dirks and a variety of Belts, Hunting Horns, &c. &c.

Round Hats, Helmet ditto, and Military ditto, Opera ditto, Black Glazed & Leghorn Straw Hats.

Cricket Batts and Balls, Billiard Balls, Chefs Men and Boards, Battledores and Shuttle cocks and a variety of Toys.

Mathematical Instruments, Sextants &c. from Troughton.

Razor Strops and Paste,

Military Buck and Doe Skin Gloves, Kid Skin ditto, and a variety of Ladies Gloves.

Gowland's Lotion.

A small Assortment of Buggy Lace,

A few Camp Canteens fitted up with Silver and Plated Ware, &c. &c.

Table and Tea Sets of Earthen Ware, Metallic coloured Tea and Milk Pots and Sugar Basons, &c. &c.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29th, JULY 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

MAJOR JAMES LLOYD, late of this Establishment, having departed this life in England, on the 10th day of January 1811; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that that Officer's name be struck off from the date abovementioned, and the following promotions take place in succession in the third Regiment Native Infantry.

Third Regiment Native Infantry.

Capt. M. Kennedy, to be Major,
Capt. Lieut. Tovey to be Capt. of a Company, Lieutenant John Stewart to be Capt. Lieutenant, and Ensign Robert Ogilby to be Lieutenant in succession to Lloyd deceased, } Date of Rank. 17th Jan. 1811.

The Adjutancy of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry having become vacant by the promotion of Captain Tovey, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that Lieutenant F. Soilleux be appointed Adjutant in succession,—25th July 1811.

Lieutenant G. L. Bolton of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry having been dismissed, from the Hon'ble Company's Service, by the sentence of a General Court Martial; the Governor in Council directs that the following promotions take place in the 1st Regiment.

First Regiment.

Ensign Thos. G. Pottinson to be Lieut. vice Bolton cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial. } 22d July 1811

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Orders by the Commander in Chief in England dated Horse Guards the 20th October 1810, and to direct that the Trumpet and Drum or Bugle Majors be accordingly admitted on the Abstracts of His Majesty's Regiments of Cavalry, and Infantry serving under this Presidency.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, 20th October 1810,

The Commander in Chief has received the King's commands to make known to the army, that it is His Majesty's pleasure, that from the 25th of the last month, a Trumpet Major in Regiments of Cavalry, and a Drum or Bugle Major in Regiments of Infantry, shall be borne upon the Establishment of each Regiment, with the rank and pay of Serjeant.

The person to be appointed to this situation in each Regiment, must be selected from the present Trumpetors, Drummers, or Buglers, and the Establishment of each Regiment having ten Troops, or Companies, is to be as follows.

In a Regiment of Cavalry having ten Troops.	In a Regiment of Infantry having eight Battalion Companies & two flank Companies.	In a Regiment of Light Infantry having ten Companies.
1 Trumpet Major.	1 Drum Major.	1 Bugle Major.
9 Trumpetors.	19 Drummers.	21 Buglers.
	2 Fifers.	
10	22	22

In the Regimental Returns, the Trumpet, Drum, or Bugle Major, although equal in rank to a Serjeant, must as heretofore be inserted in the Column of Trumpetors, Drummers, &c. not in the Column of Serjeants.

The Stoppages, which, it is understood, have heretofore been made rom the Pay of Trumpetors, Drummers, and Buglers, for the purpose of remunerating the Trumpet, Drum and Bugle Majors of Regiments, are to be discontinued from the date of this Order taking effect, viz 25th Sepember, 1810.

By Command of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT.
Adjutant General.

Mr. John Warner having produced the Counterpart of his covenant with the Hon'ble Company, as an Assistant Surgeon at this Presidency; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him on the Establishment accordingly.

The following Cadets, having arrived on the Union, and produced their Certificates of appointments to the Infantry on this Establishment, are likewise admitted.

	Date of Rank.
Mr. Jonathan Perrin,	22d Jan. 1811.
Mr. Charles Francklin Hart,	12th Feb. do.
Mr. William Sterling,	18th Ditto, do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the contents of the Rio Janeiro gazettes. The intelligence they contain is most important and satisfactory. Massena it appears began his retreat on the 5th of March, and on the 21st of that month Lord Wellington's dispatches leave him at Celorico;—private accounts add that he had not halted at that post, but had fallen back on the province of Leon and that he had entirely evacuated Portugal. This is most probable, for it appears that Marshall Bessieres had collected near Zamora a force of 9000 men; with whom Massena would doubtless effect a junction as soon as possible.

It was evidently the intention of Massena to have retreated by Coimbra through Virzue on the right of the Mondego, but the vigorous pursuit and skilful manœuvres of the English army forced him to abandon that intention and to take the less secure road on the left of the Mondego by the Pont de Murcella.

There is one circumstance worthy of remark in the late retreat of Massena. Some people seem inclined to think, that it is altogether *a Ruse de Guerre*, and that Lord W. may find himself hampered in his Rear or Right flank by an enemy advancing through the province of Alanteio; but it is to be presumed that if Massena had been inclined to practice a Stratagem of war in this instance, he would at all events, have chosen a Route for his retreating army, less exposed to the perils, difficulties, and disastrous consequences, which must inevitably attend a force that endeavours to penetrate through *Beira Alta*, by the road leading over the *Pont de Murcella*; and from Lord Wellington's on letters, it may be seen that he was compelled to take this road, which so far from being a route by which an enemy would think of marching, is not even notice by those writers who have treated on the defence of Portugal.

The private accounts mention that General Beresford had retaken Badajos. From the Lisbon Gazettes it is clear that Badajos was not retaken on the 25th of March, for a telegraphic dispatch of that date from Elvas announces the evacuation of Campo Major and the retreat of the enemy to Badajos. Lord W. says that General Beresford will be at Portalegre on the 22d of March and if the accounts from Elvas be correct, he was there on that day and afterwards moved his quarters to Aronches on the 23d. The distance from Portalegre to Badajos appears to be about 12 or 13 Portuguese leagues. Under these circumstances we do not think it very improbable that the intelligence above mentioned is true.

The following promotions were passed by the Prince Regent of Portugal on the 13th May 1811, being the anniversary of his birth day.

Lord Wellington Marshal General of the Portuguese army and commander in chief of the combined armies to be Count of Vimeiro, Grand cross of the order of the Tower and the Sword, with an annual pension of 20 thousand crowns for two lives.

Marshall Beresford, Commander in Chief of the Portuguese army to be Count of Trancoso and Grand cross of the order of the Tower and the Sword.

Field Marshal Francisco do Silveira Pinto to be Count of Amarante and Commender de Santa Marinha do Riosrio of the order of Christ.

Colonel Trant and Colonel Wilson to be Commanders of the order of the Tower and the Sword.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that by the arrival of the Charlotte, Eight Couple of Fox Hounds have been received for the *Poonah Hunt*.—These hounds are from the *Salisbury Kennel*, selected by *King* their well known *Huntsman*, and are considered by judges to be the finest dogs that ever came to India. They have arrived in the highest condition, with the addition of four couple of Whelps produced on the voyage. They are now *receiving visits*, at *Sportsman's Hall*, where they will remain until a favorable opportunity may offer of forwarding them to the *Deccan*; from whence, we doubt not we shall soon have a good account of their performances.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign Corker, 1st B 6th R.
Assistant Surgeon A. Gibson,
Ditto, Ditto, A. Milne, Madras Establishment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

The Carmarthen on her passage from the Mauritius fell in with an Island in lat. 7. 7. south, and longitude well ascertained to be 53. 5. East. It was low land running from N. E. to S. W. with trees at both ends and joined together by a narrow neck of land. It was surrounded by breakers about 2 miles off, except at the North end. This Island was seen once before by a Captain Inverarity of the Country Service, (but like many similar Islands when only once seen was soon supposed not to have existed) and nearly laid down in the same situation as above. It is not down in any Chart, but is mentioned in a navigation book very lately published by the name of Inverarity Island. It lies right in midc Channel between the clusters of Islands to the Northward of Cape Amber and the Sechells and of course dangerous to strangers standing to the North Westward to fetch this Coast in particular seasons of the year.

July 29th Arrived Portuguese ship Fama, Capt. Francisco Gonsalves de Costa, from Rio de Janeiro.

30th Ditto ship Charlotte, Capt. Brown, from England.

Ditto ship Cornwallis, Captain Robert Graham, rom Ditto.

CALCUTTA.

JULY 8th.

A fine new Ship of 900 tons burthen, one of the most complete and finished specimens of naval architecture ever exhibited in India, will be launched tomorrow, from the dock-yard of Mr. Smith at Howrah, about the hour of 3 P. M. This ship, we understand, is the property of Captain Benjamin Ferguson.

At 2 P. M. on Saturday, a very handsome Ship of 200 tons, was launched from Mr. Smith's yard, in Clive Street, under the name of the Regent.

On Monday last, sailed past Kedgeree, the Country ship Futteh Romanee Captain Smith, bound to Bombay.

On Tuesday, the ship Palmers, Captain Rordam, sailed from the river, on a voyage to the eastward.

On the same day, the H. C. ship Euphrates, Captain Herbert, passed Kedgeree, on her way to Saugor, where she completes her lading for England.

The H. C. ship Monarch, Captain Hayard, dropt down to Saugor on Wednesday.

On Friday, sailed the Howrah cutter, Captain Seaman.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER HOMEWARD.

BOUND SHIP BHEEMOOLAH.

Captain Ongley, H. M. 8th Dragoons; Lieut. Aubert, 19th Nat. Inf.; and Mr. David Ritchie, late Surgeon of the Hugh Inglis.

Madras Intelligence.

JULY 20,

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. St. John Thackeray, fixed Examiner in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon John Rich, to afford medical aid to the Zillah of South Malabar, from this date.

Mr. Surgeon Cordiner to proceed to England, on sick Certificate.

Ensign J. A. Condell, to be Lieutenant.

Ensign George Payne, to be Lieutenant.

Captain Lieutenant C. F. Tolfrey, to be Captain of a company.

Lieutenant Joseph Nixon, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign Henry Hervey, to be Lieutenant.

The following removals of Medical Officers are ordered.

Assistant Surgeon R. Richardson, from the 12th N R. to the 1st B. 17th R. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon George Mickle, from the 5th N. C. to the 2d B. 5th R. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon A. Campbell, from the 7th N. R. to the 1st B. 5th R. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon J. Chalmers, from the 5th N. R. to the 2d B. 7th R. N. I.

On Wednesday last, the trial of Manar Kistnamah Chitty for Perjury, came on at the Court House in Fort St. George, and lasted until nearly eleven o'clock at night, when the Jury brought in a verdict of Guilty.

On Thursday morning arrived his Majesty's ship Phoenix, Captain Bowen, from Penang, left the 1st instant.

Intelligence from Malacca, had been received at Penang Prior to the departure of the Phoenix, of the failing of the whole of the Expedition from that place on the 18th of June—The Right Honorable the Governor General followed in his Majesty's ship Modeste on the 21st of that month.

The following is the order of Battle of the United Force, under the personal command of his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Commander in Chief.

ORDER OF BATTLE.

THE ADVANCE.

Colonel Gillespie, Commanding.
Major of Brigade—Captain Thorn.
Horse Artillery.
Detachment of H. M. 22d Light Dragoons.
Body Guard.
Detachment of H. M. 89th Regiment,
Volunteer Battalion, Light Infantry.

THE LINE—Major General Weatherall,

Aides de Camp—Capt. Weatherall Lieut. Weatherall.

Right Brigade—Col. Gibbs.	Left Brigade—Col. Adams
H. M. 14th Regt.	H. M. 78th Regt.
5th Bengal Volunteers	6th Bengal Volunteers.
H. M. 59th Regt.	H. M. 69th Regt.
Maj. Brig. Capt. Douglas,	Maj. Brig. Capt. Bethune.

RESERVE—Col. Wood, Commanding,
Major of Brigade—Lieut. Williamson,
1st Battalion 20th or Marine Regiment,
4th Battalion Bengal Volunteers.
3d Battalion Bengal Volunteers.

N. B. A Light Corps to be formed from each Brigade of the Line and Reserve for the flanking duties of those Corps, and to re-inforce the advance if necessary—and to re-inforce the advance if occasionally required.

The Flankers of the Right Brigade of the Line to be commanded by Major Miller of H. M. 14th Regt. and to consist of,

The Rifle Detachment of H. M. 14th Regt.
The Rifle Detachment of H. M. 59th Regt.
The Light Companies of the 14th and 59th Regiments and a Grenadier Company of the 5th Vol. Batt.

The Flankers of the Left Brigade of the Line to be commanded by Major Frazer, H. M. 78th Regt. and to consist of—The Rifle Detachment of H. M. 78th Regt.
The Light Companies of the 69th and 78th Regts.
and a Grenadier Company of 6th Vol. Batt.

The Flankers of the Reserve to be commanded by Major Yule of the 14th Regt. and to consist of a Grenadier Company from each Battalion of the Brigade and the Light Company of the 20th Regiment.

The Flank Corps will form and encamp on the flank of the Brigade to which they are respectively attached.

The Engineer Corps to be under the general command of Lieut. Col. M'Kenzie, Chief Engineer on the present service, to whom the whole of that department is to be immediately reported.

Lieutenant Garrard of the Madras Engineers is appointed Assistant of Engineers, on the present service.

The Detachment of European Pioneers and Artificers, under Lieutenant Maitland is attached to the Engineer Department.

Extract of a Letter from Malacca, dated the 14th of June.

On Tuesday the 4th Current, being the anniversary of the Birth of our beloved Sovereign, a party of about 120 sat down to an excellent dinner at four o'clock and very soon after the Cloth being removed, Lord Minto (in the Chair) rose and gave the King which was drank with the usual enthusiastic applause—Music, God save the King—Salute 21 guns—then followed by Lord Minto also,

2. Queen and Royal Family,

3. Prince and Princess of Wales,

4. Sir Samuel Auchmuty and success to the Expedition.—On which Sir Samuel rose and gave.

Lord Minto, Governor General of British India,—and as soon as silence was obtained—Lord Minto begged the attention of the Company a few moments and spoke nearly as follows, if not word for word.

" GENTLEMEN,

" I am extremely ſenſible of the honor done in aſſociating my name with the ſucceſs of the Expedition, but I think it an honor I am by no means entitled to, on the preſent occaſion, it being excluſively due to General Auchmuty for I would wiſh the Company to conſider me as I do myſelf, only a Volunteer under his Excellency Sir Samuel Auchmuty on this Expedition."

Immediately after the whole Company vociferated " let us drink the Volunteer," and gave.

5. The Volunteer,

9 Commodore Broughton and the Squadron.

Captain Cole being the Senior Officer preſent begged to give a ſentiment in return and toaſted accordingly.

7. Commodore Hayes, Captain Ramſden and the Company's Shipping.

Lord Minto then gave

8. Mr. Seton, Governor of Prince of Walle' Iſland,

9. Major Farquhar, Governor of Malacca,

10. Captain Porteus, Captain Commandant of Malacca,

11. Proſperity to Malacca,

12. Ladies of Malacca.

The whole of theſe toaſts were drank with the uſual hip's and huzzas and generally with great applauſe from all.—Soon after the Company diſperſed and the Rooms were quickly decorated for a Ball, which commenced to a Company of about 150, among whom were twenty Ladies, at about half paſt nine, and dancing kept up till near 5 in the morning, with great ſpirit by the greater part, if not the whole of the Belles—Supper was ſerved on ſide Tables, and well laid out and a few jovial ſouls kept them in a roar, after the principals had retired for ſome time—A band of Muſicians attended the dancing, and the Band of the 14th Regt. alſo was preſent, playing ſome delightful pieces—the Maſter of the Band favored the Company in the Ball Room with a few Solos on the Flute of which he is an excellent maſter.

Calcutta Intelligence.

JULY 8.

The late ukhbars mention a great battle, which had been fought at the city of Cabul, between the army of Mahmood Shah the reigning Sovereign, under the command of the Prince Abbas, and a force, which ſeems to have obtained previous poſſeſſion of the place, commanded by a chief, named Mahommed Azim Khan. From two to three thouſand followers of the latter, are ſaid to have fallen in this engagement, and nearly one half of the city of Cabul had been pillaged and burnt. Mahmood Shah and Futteh Khan, who had previouſly marched from Peſhour, are ſaid to have entered Cabul ſhortly after the battle. Atta Mahommed Khan was left in charge of Peſhour.

Soojah-ul-Moolk, the depoſed monarch, remains at Ruwelpindee, much diſtreſſed, as uſual, for men and means. He had lately ſent a vakeel to Caſhmere.

Runjeet Sing ſeems to be now entirely relieved, from all immediate apprehenſion of an Afghan invaſion. Part of his force was occupied, about the beginning of laſt month, in the ſiege of a place called Choonean, the garriſon of which held out with much obſtinacy, and had lately attempted a ſortie with conſiderable ſucceſs. By the laſt accounts however, the breach was reported to be nearly practicable.

Another Seik army, eſtimated at about 15,000 men, under Dal Sing, as ſaid to be on its march againſt Bhawelpore.

Workmen were employed in forming entrenchments round the city of Lahore.

The tribute of Jaypore, is ſaid to have been finally adjuſted, and the hoondees for the amount delivered into the hand of Ameer Khan. But the ukhbars inſinuate, that there had been ſome reluctance on the part of the Bhae, to ratify the agreement.

Ameer Khan had moved his camp from Chatſoo to Lowae.

Holkar's court remained at Banpoorah; and his treaſury was ſo low, that it had been propoſed to reduce five of the ten battalions remaining in his ſervice. An attempt had been made, (with what ſucceſs is not mentioned,) to obtain a loan of 160,000 Rupees from the Shroffs of Banpoorah.

It is reported, that a body of 10,000 horſe in the ſervice of the Bhoonſlah, had marched from Nagpore againſt the fortreſs of Gurrah Kotah.

The deſpatches for the homeward-bound Ship Bheemoolah, were unexpectedly cloſed at the Poſt-Office on Friday evening laſt, and left town, under charge of Mr. Middleton, early on the following morning. It had been propoſed to keep the Packet open until this day; but it was found on enquiry, that, in the event of its being ſo long delayed, the ſhip muſt be inevitably detained at Saugor until the enſuing ſprings. It is ſtill, we underſtand, conſidered doubtful, whether the deſpatches will reach her in time, the moon being now two days on the wane. If the Bheemoolah ſhall get to ſea in the courſe of this day, no after-packets, which may have been deſpatched, can overtake her. If other wiſe, ſhe will probably be further detained for ten days to come.

On Friday laſt, the trial of Charles Boddam, Eſq. for a breach of truſt and duty, was brought to a cloſe in the Supreme Court, after a hearing of three days. The Jury received their charge from the Hon. Sir John Royds, the Chief Juſtice being prevented from attending by indiſpoſition. After retiring for a ſhort time, they returned a verdict of " Not Guilty." It is our intention to to publiſh a detailed report of the proceedings in this caſe, as ſoon as we can find leiſure to prepare it.

It is not probable, we underſtand, that the other indictment againſt Mr. Boddam will be tried at all, their Lordſhips appearing to thing unanimouſly, that it is illegally drawn up, inaſmuch as it charges two offences of a diſtinct nature under the ſame count.

Mr. Charles Reed, for a libel on the Judges of the Court of Sudder Dewaunee Adawlut, has been found guilty.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday laſt Charles Haynes, Eſq. Major of Brigade to the King's Troops, to Miſs Riddle.

DEATH.—At Poonah on the 27th ult aged fourteen months the infant daughter of Capt. Moſe.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—At St. Helena on the 19th May laſt, Mr. Charles Blake, of the Civil Service, to Miſs Caroline Knipe, daughter of Samuel Knipe, Eſq. of Wordland Farm.

DEATH.—At the obſervatory, Greenwich Park, on Friday the 4th inſt. Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. F. R. S. Aſtronomer Royal, at an advanced age, of a gradual decay. He was a man of conſiderable attainment in his profeſſion, contributed much to improve or to find out a correct longitude, and was uncle to the Earl of Powis.

Gazette Extraordinary.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

MONDAY, 20th MAY 1811.

Doctrina vim promovet insitam,
Rectique cultus pectora roborant,
HOCE:

Rio de Janeiro, 11th May 1811.

We have the pleaſure to announce that our cruel enemy, who has ſo long devoured the ſubſtance of our unfortunate Provinces has been driven from Eſtramadura and part of Beira; and it is very probable that he muſt now be out of that Kingdom which he has defiled with his preſence. In fact, we can ſay of him what Cicero did of Cataline. " Abiit, exceſſit, erupit, evaſit." After having every where been driven from their Poſts, where they endeavoured to make head, and after being continually and ſucceſſively beaten; full of panic, conſumed by hunger, thinned by ſickneſs and want of forage; with their artillery and a great part of their cavalry loſt; the famous Heroes of Marengo and Auſterlitz found out with whom they had to deal, and yielding to the valour of the Britiſh troops, and of ours, muſt have taken refuge in Spain, where the miſerable ſituation to which they are reduced, gives every reaſon to believe that Lord Wellington will purſue, defeat, and annihilate them.

However, as no good reſults to humanity without ſomething to embitter it, Badajos, the bulwark of liberty, which for ſuch a length of time kept alive the holy fire of Inſurrection fell, and the Lord knows how. But Marſhall Beresford with 30,000 men (according to information from Lisbon) was with his Quarter Maſter General at Elvas; and there are letters which ſtate that the flag of Ferdinand VII. was flying at Badajos, either on account of its being abandoned by the French, or from their having capitulated.

Before this, Marſhall Beresford, having reached Campo Mayor, intimated to the garriſon that they muſt ſurrender at diſcretion, that the greater part of his troops were Portugueſe, and that in caſe of reſiſtance he could not anſwer for the conſequences. The French inſtantly took to their heels, directing their courſe to Badajos; and were actually purſued by our troops even under the batteries of that fortreſs, where they took all their baggage, and made 600 of their cavalry priſoners.

How different were thoſe melancholy ſcenes in Germany and Italy, where whole Monarchies were ſubverted in a week! Thanks to Heaven, it is not ſo with the Peninſula. The conteſt laſts for years, and to the diſgrace of our enemy, with every hope of ſucceſs.

The following official intelligence authorizes ſanguine expectations.

LISBON GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, 21ſt MARCH 1811.

Lisbon, 21ſt March 1811

Copy of an official letter from his Excellency Marſhall General Lord Wellington, to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,

The enemy retired from the poſition which they had occupied at Santarem, and its vicinity, on the night of the 5th inſtant—I then put inſtantly in motion the Britiſh army, to follow him on the morning of the 6th.

Their firſt movements indicated the intention of collecting a conſiderable force at Thomar; in conſequence I directed a large body of troops to march upon that place on the 8th conſiſting of the flank companies of the corps commanded by Marſhall Sir W. Beresford, under Major General the Honourable William Stewart, which had paſſed the Tagus at Abrantes, and afterwards the Zezere, of the 4th, 6th, and part of the 1ſt diviſion of infantry, with the two brigades of Engliſh cavalry. The enemy continued his march towards the Mondego notwithſtanding, ordering at the ſame time the 2d corps, by the road of Espinhal and the diviſion of General Loiſon, by that of Ancião.

The laſt mentioned forces were purſued, and never loſt ſight of by the light diviſion, the regiments of His Majeſty's dragoons, and the 1ſt of Huſſars, who took nearly 200 priſoners.

On the 9th the enemy re-united in front of Pombal the 6th corps, with the exception of the diviſion of General Loiſon, the 8th and the 9th corps—and the diviſion of cavalry commanded by General Montbrun—The Huſſars, and the Royal dragoons, which were immediately with the light diviſion in front of the enemy's army, diſtinguiſhed themſelves very much on this occaſion; they made a ſucceſful charge, againſt the enemy under the command of colonel Arentschildt—A detachment of the regiment of dragoons No. 16 commanded by lieutenant Wegland which was reconoitring the enemy cloſe to Leiria, took priſoners one of the enemy's detachments of dragoons, and having purſued the enemy from Leiria arrived at the Camp, juſt in time to aſſiſt their companions in the before mentioned charge. It was impoſſible for me to unite a ſufficient number of troops to commence my operations againſt the enemy till the 11th. On which day the 1ſt 3d 4th and 6th, the light diviſion of infantry, the Brigade of General Pack, and the whole Britiſh cavalry reunited, and encamped immediately in front of the enemy; who began their retreat during the night.

They were then followed by the light diviſion, by the Huſſars, the royal dragoons, and the Brigade of Brigadier General Pack, the whole under command of Major General Slade, and after making every effort to maintain the ancient caſtle of Villa de Pombal, were driven from it; but the 6th company, and the cavalry of General Montburn, which formed the rear, ſupported by the 8th company, maintained the ground in front of the town; our troops not arriving in time, to compleze the diſpoſition of the attack before the approach of night.—On this occaſion the battalion of Portugueze Sharp ſhooters commanded by lieutenant colonel Elder, highly diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

The Enemy retired during the night; and on the day following, the 10th inſtant, the 6th corps with the Cavalry of General Montburn, took a ſtrong poſition, ſituated between Pombal, and Redinha, having Pinhal, on their right, and the River Soure, on their left; their left extending towards the heights and ſides of a mountainous ridge above the river which paſſes near Redinha; this place was left in the rear.

The ſame day I attacked them in this poſition with the 3d, 4th, the light diviſion of Infantry, the Brigade of General Pack, and the cavalry; the other troops formed the reſerve.

The Poſt of Pinhal upon the right of the enemy had been firſt forced by Major General Sir Wm. Erſkine, with the light diviſion.

We were then enabled to form our troops on the plain beyond the defiles; upon the ſame principle the 3d diviſion under the command of Major General Picton, was formed on the borders of Pinhal, in two lines. The 4th diviſion commanded by Major General Cole formed alſo in two lines in the center, having the Brigade of Brigadier General Pack upon his right, and communicating with the 3d diviſion and the light Dragoons formed in two lines on his left. Theſe troops were in their rear protected by the Britiſh cavalry. The 1ſt 5th and 6th diviſions, formed the reſerve.

Our troops were formed with great exactneſs and celerity; and being in the front, led the line which was directed againſt the poſition of the enemy on the heights, under Lieut. General Sir B. Spencer—the enemy immediately retreated, leaving many killed, wounded, and priſoners.

Major General Sir William Erſkine particularly noticed the gallant conduct of the 52d, and the Sharp Shooters under Colonel Elder in the attack of Pinhal to whoſe report I muſt add that I never ſaw the French defeated in a higher ſtyle than in this occaſion.

There was only one narrow bridge and a ford near it on the Ridenha by which our light troops paſſed with thoſe of the enemy; but the enemy's artillery commanding the paſſage of the Redinha, it was ſome time before a ſufficient number of our troops could croſs over, ſo as to form new diſpoſitions to attack them in the heights, in which they were again poſted.

The 3d diviſion paſſed and fell on the left flank of the enemy, while the Light Infantry and the cavalry protected by the light diviſion compelled them to fall back in the direction of Condeixa.

The Infantry commanded by General Picton, and Lieut. Colonel Williams, and the 4th Battalion sharp ſhooters under the command of Colonel Rego were particularly diſtinguiſhed in this affair.

We found yeſterday the whole of the enemy's force (with the exception of the 2d corps which was ſtill at Pinhal) poſted in a very ſtrong poſition at Condeixa; and I obſerved that their baggage had been ſent forward by the highway of Pont de Murcella; I concluded from this circumſtance that Colonel Trant had not left Coimbra, and that the enemy had been ſo cloſely purſued in their retreat it was not poſſible for them to detach troops to force or remove Colonel Trant from that town.

I ordered in conſequence the 3d diviſion under the command of Major General Picton to croſs the mountains on the left of the enemy towards the only road which was open for their retreat.

It produced the immediate effect of removing them from the poſition which they occupied at Condeixa; and laſt night we encamped on the mountains, in a place called *Caſal Novo* one league from Condeixa.

We immediately opened a communication with Coimbra, and made priſoners of a detachment of the enemy's Cavalry, which we encountered for that place on the road.

We found this morning the 6th and the 8th Battalions formed in a very ſtrong poſition near the *Caſal Novo*. Our Light Diviſion attacked and drove back their advanced poſts, but we could not diſlodge them from the poſition which they occupied on account of their flank movements. In conſequence I ſent the 4th Diviſion under the Command of General Cole upon Pinello in order to ſecure the paſſage of the River *Eca* and the communication with the Eſpinhal, near which Major General Nightingale from the 10th inſt. had been obſerving the movements of the Enemy's 2d corps. The 3d Diviſion commanded by Major General Picton at the ſame time moved immediately and manœured on the left of the Enemy; while the Light Diviſion, and the Brigade of the Brigadier General Pack under the Command of M. General Sir W. Erſkine turned his the right; and Major General Campbell with the 6th Diviſion ſupported the Light Troops, by whom the Enemy was attacked in front: Theſe Troops were covered by the Cavalry of the 1ſt and 5th Diviſion, and the Brigade of Colonel Aſhworth in reſerve. Theſe movements compelled the enemy to abandon all the poſitions which he ſucceſſively took on the Mountains; and the two Corps of the Army, which formed the rear guard, were then driven back upon the main body of their Army, poſted at Miranda do Corvo and the River *Eca*, with a conſiderable loſs in killed, wounded, and Priſoners.

In the operations of this day, the Regiments 43d, 52nd, 95th, and 3d of the Sharp ſhooters, under the command of Colonel Drummond, and Beckwith, Major Patrickſon, Lieutenant Colonel Roſs, Majors Gilman, and Steward, and Lieutenant Col. Elder were particularly diſtinguiſhed; as alſo the Battalions of light Infantry belonging to the diviſion of General Picton and commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Williams, and the Sharp ſhooters No 4 commanded by Colonel Rego, and the flying artillery commanded by Captains Roſs and Bull.

The reſult of theſe operations has been the preſervation of COIMBRA and BEIRA ALTA from deſtruction by the enemy; and has opened a communication with the Northern Provinces. It has alſo obliged the enemy to make their retreat by the Highway of the Pont de Murcella, in the progreſs of which they will be harraſſed by the Militia, who will operate with ſafety on their flanks, at the ſame time the allied army will continue to harreſs them in the rear.

All this part of the country affords advantageous poſitions for a retreating army; of which the enemy have not failed to avail themſelves. They are retiring from the country in the ſame manner in which they entered it, that is, in a ſolid maſs; covering their rear in all their marches by the manœuvres of one or two corps occupying the ſtrong poſitions, which the country affords them. Theſe corps are cloſely protected by the whole body of the army.

Before leaving their poſition, they deſtroyed part of their artillery and ammunition and ſince then, every thing elſe, from their horſes being unable to carry them. They have no live ſtock, except what they can ſteal, or what they had previouſly plundered which is conveyed by the ſoldiers, with the exception of ſome cattle which they alſo have ſeized.

I am extremely ſorry to be under the neceſſity of adding to this narration that the enemy on their retreat, has been guilty of barbarities, which have ſeldom been equalled but never exceeded;—In the Cities of Torres Novas, Thomar and Pernes wherein the head quarters were eſtabliſhed for months, and in which the Inhabitants were induced to remain by promiſes of good treatment, they were plundered and many of their habitations burnt in the night in which the enemy retired from the poſition which they occupied. They have alſo burnt all the places and Cities through which they paſſed on their retreat. The Convent of Alcobaça was burnt by an order from the French head quarters: the Palace of the Biſhop of Leiria, as well as the whole of the City, in which Drouet's head quarters had been, ſhared the ſame fate; and there does not exiſt a ſingle inhabitant in the country of any claſs or deſcription who remained and entered into conditions with the French army, who has not reaſon to complain bitterly of the atrocities which they experienced from the enemy, it has been thus, that the promiſes of the enemy have been put into execution, and that they have fulfilled their aſſeverations ſolemnly given in the Proclamation of the French Commander in Chief, in which it was ſtated to the inhabitants of the kingdom of Portugal, that the enemy did not come to make war againſt them, but that they brought a powerful army of 110,000 ſoldiers to drive back the Engliſh and compel them to embark.

It is to be expected, that the example, of what has occurred in this country will teach it's inhabitants, as well as other nations, what value muſt be attached to ſuch promiſes, and ſuch aſſeverations, and that the only means of preſerving the lives, and every thing elſe that is dear to them, are decided and determined reſolution to reſiſt the common enemy.

I have the honor to tranſmit to your Excellency liſts of the number of killed and wounded, of this army in the ſeveral conteſts, with the enemy, ſince the commencement of their retreat.

I muſt alſo communicate to your Excellency that I have received the moſt able and cordial aſſiſtance, in all the operations (I deſcribed in this deſpatch) from Lieutenant General Sir Brent Spencer, and from Marſhal Sir Wm. Beresford, whom I had directed to paſs the Tagus, and who has been with me ſince the 11th inſtant; from M. Gens. W. Erſkine, Campbell, Picton, Cole, Slade and from M. Gen. the Hon'ble George Colville, as well as from all the Generals and Commanding Officers of the reſpective brigades under the orders of the abovementioned Generals.

I am particularly indebted for many uſeful ſervices to the Quarter Maſter Gen. Col. Murray, Deputy

(Continued in the Suppliment.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1811.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Adjutant Gen. the Hon'ble C. I. Pakenham and to the officers in the Department of Quarter Master General' as well as to the officers of my perfonal Staff, from whom I have received every aſſiſtance in their power.

I am very ſorry to have to inform your Excellency that the Garriſon of Badajoz ſurrendered to the enemy on the 11th inſtant, the particulars of this event are not as yet known, but I have no doubt with reſpect to the fact. From the moment the enemy entered Eſtramadura, and directed their courſe towards that Garriſon, my attention was called forth and directed to the meaſures of ſaving it.

Prior to the unfortunate conteſt of the 19th February, I had determined to reinforce the Spaniſh army with an intention to compel the enemy to raiſe the ſiege of that Garriſon; this determination of mine would have had effect immediately after my receiving, the reinforcements which were expected to arrive in the Tagus by the end of the month of January.

The battle of the 19th February deſtroyed the Spaniſh troops, on whoſe aid and co-operation I relied,—it was then impoſſible to detach a ſufficient number of troops, to carry into effect my intentions even after the reinforcements ſhould have arrived; leſt the enemy had removed from the poſition they occupied on the Tagus.

The reinforcements arrived on the beginning of the March, but have not as yet joined the army; and on the 5th at night the enemy retired from the poſitions they occupied. On the 6th inſtant I directed General Leite, Governor of Elvas to communicate to the Governor of Badajoz, through ſignals, or by any other way which he might think beſt and convenient, that Maſſena had begun to retreat, and that he might reſt aſſured I would immediately ſend him aid ſo ſoon as it was poſſible for me to do, and that in the mean time I truſted he, the Governor, would ſuſtain the Garriſon till the laſt extremity.

In conformity thereto I had made all the arrangements I could to detach a body of troops, as ſoon as the enemy had left the Tagus, and the Zezer; and on the morning of the 9th the troops at Thomar actually marched for this purpoſe, as did ſome from other quarters; that part of the corps under the command of Marſhal Beresford which had remained beyond the Tagus whoſe van-guard had approached within three marches of the Garriſon of Elvas, being at the ſame time put in motion

On the morning of the 9th inſtant, I received reports from Badajos of a moſt favourable nature, by which I was led to believe that not only the Garriſon was not in danger, but that they had not ſuffered any loſs; that the fire which was directed againſt the enemy was far ſuperior to theirs; that with the exception of the loſs they had ſuffered by the death of Governor Menacho, they had experienced no other; that they were not in want either of proviſions or of ammunition; that they were finally in good condition, and it was probable they could ſtill hold out a month longer.

The General Imay, an individual of equal reputation to that of the deceaſed Governor, ſucceeded him in the command, and in him the greateſt confidence was repoſed; but he ſurrendered the place to the enemy on the day following that on which he received my aſſurance that he would be reinforced, with my injunctions at the ſame time to hold out till the laſt extremity.

It is uſeleſs to add any reflection to the facts above narrated: the Spaniſh Nation has loſt in the courſe of two months, the Garriſons of Tortoſa, Olivenca and Badajoz, without having ſufficient cauſes for the ſame, and in the ſame interval, Marſhal Soult with a body of troops which was never ſuppoſed would exceed 20,000 men has beſides the capture of the two laſt Garriſons taken or deſtroyed above 22,000 men of the Spaniſh army.

I have the honor to remain with ſentiments of eſteem and conſideration.

Moſt Illuſtrious and Excellent Sir D. Miguel,
Your moſt attentive and
Faithful Servant,
WELLINGTON.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Villa Secca, March 14th 1811.

SECOND OFFICIAL LETTER.

Moſt Illuſtrious and Excellent Sir,

M. Gen. Cole rejoined M. Gen. Nightingale in the Eſpinhal on the evening of the 14th inſtant; this movement by which the paſſage over the River Eça was effected, enabled us to take up the ſtrong poſition of Miranda do Corvo; which the enemy abandoned that night,—they deſtroyed in this place a great quantity of carts and carriages; concealed or rendered uſeleſs the amunition they were carrying; they did the ſame to moſt of their baggage, leaving the road from Miranda covered with dead men and animals, and with baggage and carriages that were uſeleſs.

We found yeſterday morning the whole army of the enemy, formed in a very ſtrong poſition near the River Ceira, having advanced a corps in front of Foz d' Arouce from this ſide of the River.

I immediately ordered the neceſſary diſpoſitions to repel the advanced guard, preparatory to the movements, which were judged neceſſary for paſſing the River Ceira in the morning.

By General Park had been this morning detached with his brigade to the left acroſs the mountains, not only in order to turn the enemy in their poſition of Miranda do Corvo, but in any other they might take up on the other ſide of the Ceira. The diviſion of light troops commanded by Major General Sir W. Erſkine had been ſent to poſſeſs themſelves of the heights ſituated immediately above the Foz de Arouce, whilſt the diviſion of Major General Picton moved along the great road with the view of attacking the left of the enemy's poſition within and without that place. The 6th diviſion commanded by M. Gen. Campbell, the regiment of Huſſar, and that of Dragoons No. 16 reinforced the light diviſion, the 14th regiment the 1ſt diviſion, and the Royal Dragoons the 3d.

Theſe movements had the effect of forcing the enemy to abandon their ſtrong poſition on this ſide of the Ceira after ſuffering a very conſiderable loſs and the Col. of the regiment No. 39, having been made priſoner.

The light troops of the diviſion of General Picton, commanded by Col. Williams, and the Brigade of General Nightingale, were principally engaged on the right and the regiment No. 95 in front of the light diviſion; the whole of which troops conducted themſelves in a moſt gallant manner. The flying artillery commanded by Captain Roſs and Bull equally diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this occaſion.

Our troops took many baggages, and ſome carts of ammunition at the Foz d' Arouce.

I was prevented from moving the army, in conſequence of a thick fog which laſted till very late in that morning, and was dark, when we took poſſeſſion of the laſt poſition of the advanced guard of the enemy.

During the night the enemy deſtroyed the bridge over the Ceira, and retired leaving a ſmall guard beyond that river.

The deſtruction of the bridge of the Foz de Arouce, and the fatigues, which the troops met with in many of the preceding days, and the want of proviſion, have compelled me to ſuſpend the march of the army for this day.

Since my laſt addreſs to your Excellency, of the 14th inſtant, I have become acquainted with further particulars reſpecting the ſurrender of the Garriſon of Badajoz—It appears that the enemy had on the 9th effected a breach about 18 feet in breadth, but which was not in any way practicable.

In the ſame day the Governor of Badajoz acknowledges the ſignal and the receipt of the meſſage I had ſent on the 10th he ſuſpended hoſtilities and on the 11th ſurrendered the Garriſon priſoners & marched out with honors of war, to the number of 9000 men, when the army of the enemy amounted only to 9600 Infantry and 2000 Cavalry. The Garriſon did not want either proviſions or ammunitions. In my letter dated the 6th inſtant, I deſired the Governor of Elvas, to requeſt the Governor of Badajoz, to keep the retreat of Maſſena ſecret that it might not reach the enemy through deſerters, for I thought I ſhould attack them at the ſiege of Badajoz: but he diſcloſed it to the French General the moment he received the intelligence, expreſſing at the ſame time that he did not believe it.

Immediately after the ſurrender of Badajoz, the enemy directed their operations againſt Campo Major, in which direction they have moved.

I have the honor to be, with conſideration and particular eſteem

Moſt Illuſtrious and Excellent
Miguel Pereira Forjaz
Your Excellency's Moſt attentive
and faithful Servant,
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Head Quarters Louſa,
16th March 1811.

LISBON,—MARCH 22.

It was with the greateſt ſatisfaction that we yeſterday publiſhed the two official letters from his Excellency Lord Wellington, relating to the battles in which the French have been conſtantly routed—Theſe letters do not ſtate the loſs which the enemy have ſuſtained; but authentic letters from the army, make it amount to 7 or 8000 men from the 5th to the 15th of March. Coimbra is entirely freed from the enemy; and the deſigns they entertained of traverſing the Mondego occupying that beautiful city, and the whole of the territory as far as Oporto are not only fruſtrated, but rendered fatal to themſelves. The brave Militia under Colonel Trant after having gallantly prevented the paſſage of the Mondego, turned ſuddenly by the right of that river towards the centre of Maſſena's army and attacked it on its left flank, whilſt Lord Wellington was vigorouſly purſuing them. Many of the French fled in large bodies and quitted the main roads. They loſt their baggages, artillery and ammunition; and had only what they carried in their knapſacks; being from the Foz d' Arouce to Almeida 24 great Portugueſe leagues.

Many veſſels full of proviſions have ſailed from the mouth of the river at Figueira to Coimbra: and although the upper Beira is in great want of proviſions, yet, to Coimbra, and Foz Daõ on one ſide, and from the borders of Douro on the other, it will not be difficult to ſtore our army.

The Province of Extremadura is totally exhauſted of proviſions and almoſt ruined by plunder, conflagration, murders and thouſands of other barbarities committed by thoſe cruel invaders,—we hope to have authentic information of theſe enormities in order that Europe and Poſterity may be completely informed of the atrocious conduct of this degenerated race of men, who, like Volcanos would reduce all to original Chaos—ſome Portugueſe traitors who remained on their eſtates purpoſely to aſſiſt the French, contributed much to the ruin of their fellow countrymen.—But the population on the borders of the Tagus, at Santarem, Thomar &c. is ſufficiently ſheltered and proviſioned, they live in Tents, and have Markets for Wheat Maize &c. The firſt, of theſe, however is very much deſtroyed. The countries in the centre, ſuch as Leiria, and all along the New Road, which cannot eaſily be provided with water, are more backward with their reorganization—but the ſuitable meaſures adopted by our Government, the laborious diſpoſition of the Portugueſe, and the zeal of the Prieſts, Miniſters, Doctors and of the whole of the public functionaries, which increaſes in times of general calamity, makes us entertain the moſt flattering hopes that the wounds of our native country will ſpeedily be relieved. She is free; we are not ſlaves; and ſuch a conſideration exceeds, all other conſiderations.

By letters from Elvas of the 18th inſtant, it is ſtated that the enemies continued the attack of Campo Mayor; that Mortier had made his ſecond ſummons on the 17th, to which the worthy Governor replied, by tearing the letter in preſence of the bearer of it.

25TH MARCH.

Cadiz Gazettes of the 14th and 18th have arrived; it is impoſſible to publiſh them to-day to their full extent—Sebaſtiani is very ill, and was placed by his Aid de-Camps on a litter to travel from Baca to Granada.

The news from the frontiers of France was that no freſh troops from that country had entered Spain, & that the Cabinets of St. Cloud and St. Petersburgh had divided.—In the Gazette of the 16th are the particulars of the two actions fought in Navarre by the celebrated Eſpoz and Mina, in which the French had about 400 killed and 700 wounded.—In Cadiz the intelligence of the retreat of Maſſena's army was known on the 11th.

Intelligence received from Elvas dated the 20th Inſt.

Mortier, the day before yeſterday ſent a flag of truce to Campo Mayor with a ſummons to the Governor who with his artillery anſwered it.

During the night of the 18th the enemy conſtructed a battery within 8 toiſes of the place and advanced with a mine to the Eſplanade of the Garriſon.—With the two howitzers which they placed in the ditch of the old Fort and ſome mortars which they fired from the Country Houſe of St. Pedro they threw 500 ſhells and grandes into the garriſon and from the trenches kept up a continual fire of muſketry.

The Garriſon fired briskly yeſterday with Cannon and Muſketry.

Between this Garriſon and that of Badajoz, and between the laſt and Campo Mayor the enemy has no corps eſtabliſhed.

The enemies fired briſkly laſt night on the Campo Mayor with howitzers and mortars from the trench of the Old Fort, and Country Houſe of S. Pedro; they finiſhed the conſtruction of the battery formed near the trench, from which they began fire from 6 pieces of cannon at 5 in the morning, againſt the left ſide of the Bulwark of Fonte de Concelho, which I think battered a breach; which will no doubt be complete during this day and night. The Garriſon, which cannot ſuſtain an aſſault, will retire to the Citadel from whence they will capitulate, if it be not poſſible to releaſe them before tomorrow night.

By all the accounts that have been received of the enemy's forces, which are near Campo Mayor, it appears that they do not exceed 4000 Infantry and 6000 Cavalry.

The Letters from Arganil of the 19th, where the head quarters of His Excellency Lord Wellington were fixed, are moſt ſatisfactory—on the 18th he had taken 100 priſoner near Ponibeiro; on the 19th he had taken about 1000 men, without the loſs of a ſingle ſoldier; we took above 2000 heads of ſmall cattle; on the roads we have found more than 1000 muſkets, many ſpoils and ornament of Churches, many burnt carriages, and broken drums &c. the enemy loſt the greateſt part of their artillery on the 6th and the 9th. They kill every countryman they meet with, but have not had time to burn the greater part of the houſes, becauſe we purſue them too cloſely.

No pitched battle could cauſe the enemy greater deſtruction.

Extract of a Letter from a perſon of Credibility.

COIMBRA, MARCH 18.

We are at length delivered from our fears thanks to heaven, the City of Porto and the Provinces of the North are alſo as free as ourſelves.

On the 11th inſtant ſome of the enemies appeared on the neighbouring heights on the left ſide of the Mondego, and ſome firing commenced between them and our Picquets. On the 11th they did not advance. On the 12th they appeared in greater number, and deſcended to the banks of Mondego, where the bridge was, which has a long time ſince been deſtroyed. (It was on the ſame day 12th when they were routed in Redinha) The Town fired upon them from the evening of the 12th till 3 in the morning of the 13th. Then Col. Trant gave orders to evacuate the City, to put himſelf in march for Vouge; becauſe they intended to paſs the ford in Pereira, which they did not accompliſh; having left an advanced guard, and a ſmall detachment of artillery for the defence of the bridge. It was 8 in the forenoon of the 13th when a French flag of truce arrived demanding the reeſtabliſhment of the bridge, when they promiſed to refrain from hoſtilities, and paſs quietly. (On this day 13th, our troops were entering Ega, and Condeixa, and the enemy could not wait longer on the left of the Mondego, but the whole of this was not known in Coimbra.) The commandant of the advanced Poſt replied, that the General was at a diſtance reconnoitring and that he could not give an anſwer till the following day the 14th—Shortly afterwards he ſaw the whole of the French troops file off by the road of Copeira to Miranda de Corvo. At 10 P. M. of the ſame day 13th an Engliſh officer arrived at the front of the bridge and having been firſt recognized, a plank was thrown over for him to paſs; he executed a commiſſion to Col. Trant, who was met on banks of the Vouga, at 7 in the morning of the 14th. He went back immediately, and taking the road of Bufaco, directed his journey to the upper Beira, to join the other corps of Militias.

The communication opened; great quantity of ſurlers have entered this City, and many women both Engliſh and Portugueſe to procure live ſtock for our army, which are at preſent on the borders of Alva. The conduct of the faithful inhabitants of Coimbra, is worthy of every praiſe; there was not among ſo many, a ſingle traitor or a coward who in the two days of the peril, the 12th and 13th, acquainted the enemy with real ſtate of the City, neither did the advanced guard of the Militia fly before the columns of the enemy

LISBON GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 27th MARCH 1811.

Lisbon, 27th March 1811.

Extract of a diſpatch from his Excellency Lieutenant General Lord Wellington, dated Head Quarters at Oliveira de Hoſpital the 21ſt March 1811, to His Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjas.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXCELLENT SIR,

The enemy has ſuffered in the action of the 15th Inſtant, much more than I thought; when I ſent my deſpatch to you of the following day:—The fire continued till dark; and I have reaſon to believe that a number of the enemy were drowned in paſſing the River Ceira.

The enemy withdrew their rear guard, from this River in the courſe of 16th, and we paſſed it on the 17th, eſtabliſhing our Poſts over the Hill of Murcella. The enemy's army was at this time in a ſtrong poſition on the right of the River Alva, and during the night of that day made a movement from the bridge preſerving without obſtruction, their poſition on the left of the Alva, the bridges of which they deſtroyed. On the 18th we got upon their left flank by the Hill of Santa Quiteria, with the Diviſions 1ſt 3d and 5th, at the ſame time that the light Diviſion and the 6th were manœuvering in their front from the Hill of Murcella. Theſe movements induced the enemy to recall to the Hill of Moita the troops which on the preceding night had marched; retiring at the ſame time, the Corps that they had left above Alva; and thus they had in that night reunited the whole of their army on the Hill of Moita, at the ſame time that the advanced Poſts of our right were near Arganil, and thoſe of our left had paſſed the Alva.

On the 18th during the night the enemy retired from their poſition of Moita and ſince that have continued their retreat with greater celerity; and I believe that their rear guard was on that day at Celorico; on the 19th we reunited our army on the Hill of Moita, and this day, our advanced Poſts paſſed beyond Pinchancos. The Militia, under the command of Colonels Wilſon, and Trant were at Fornos.

We have a great Number of Priſoners, and the Enemy have continued to deſtroy their Carriages, Carts, and Artillery, and every thing that could retard their retreat.

The greater Number of Priſoners taken on the 19th, were of ſome parties, which the Enemy had ſent to forage in the direction of Mondego, who had orders to return afterwards to the poſition of Alva; from which I conclude the Enemy had intended to remain there for ſome days.

Since tranmitting to your Excellency my preceding deſpatch, I have received letters from General Mendizaball, and other perſons, relative to the loſs of Badajoz.

The Governor of this Garriſon wrote on the 8th, to the Spaniſh War Miniſter, but did not mention any apprehenſion in reſpect to the Garriſon being in danger: he ſaid that the fire of the Garriſon was well maintained and that they had diſmounted on that day one of the ſix pieces, which the Enemy had brought againſt it; on the 10th he apprized General Leith, of his being informed of my meſſage. On that day there was no firing till evening, and on the 10th inſtead of 11th as I ſuppoſed, he capitulated.

In the 8th article of Capitulation it was declared that the Fort of St. Chriſtovaõ, and the tete du Pont which is on the left of the Guadiana, ſhould be delivered up to the enemy as ſoon as they occupied the works. From this article we may collect the ſpirit in which the Capitulation was made.

Since the loſs of Badajos, the enemy on the 14th marched againſt Campo-Mayor, the garriſon of which

they ſummoned to ſurrender; but it being not done, they have opened a trenches before it. We have ſent there a Portugueſe Garriſon, and notwithſtanding the place being of ſmall force, I hope it will be defended till Marſhall Beresford can ſend ſome relief to it. The troops under his command will be to morrow at Portalegre.

I have not received letters from Cadiz ſince the 27th of laſt month, when General Graham had failed with the expedition againſt the Troops which the Enemy had left in the front of Cadiz. I have heard that this expedition has been fortunate enough to open a communication between the allied army in Camp, and the Iſle of Leon through *Sancte Petre*, and that General Zaias with a Detachment from Cadiz had joined the Expedition. I have alſo heard that one of the Enemy's Poſts at Chiclana, or near to it, was attacked on the 4th or 5th, and taken with ſome loſs on our part, which principally conſiſted in Britiſh and Portugueſe troops. We have, on this occaſion, taken priſoner General Rufin, and have alſo got poſſeſſion of 5 Pieces of Artillery.

Soult has returned to Seville, after having taken Badajos, and it is reported that near 3000 French, paſſed through Boccarotta for the ſouth.

Your Excellency moſt probably has ſeen the Imperial Decree, nominating Marſhall, Beſſieres, Governor of the ſixth Government of Spain, which comprehends Caſtile and the Provinces of the North. The troops attached to this General do not form any efficient Corps or are in any manner diſpoſable, with the exception of the Imperial Guard, of which a detachment for above a year has been in Spain, probably with a view of being ready to attend the Emperor, whenever he ſhould find it convenient to viſit the Peninſula.

I have alſo been adviſed that Marſhall Beſſieres had aſſembled at Zamora about 7000 men principally of the Imperial Guard, and troops from all the Garriſons of Caſtile.

I have the honour to be with eſteem and conſideration.

Your Excellency's moſt attentive,
and faithful ſervant,
(Signed) WELLINGTON,

The moſt Illuſtrious and Excellent,
Don Minguel Perena Forjaz.

Authentic accounts from the Count de Niebla, ſent from Faro under the 21ſt Inſtant.

Since General Ballesteros defeated Remon, he fled to Seville; but the Governor of that City, having united ſome detachments of Cavalry and Infantry from the neighbouring places, came out to help him, and he again advanced to Saint Lucar a Major where he was joined by the fugitives; on the 14th he muſtered about 800 Cavalry and 1500 Infantry; on the ſame day General Ballesteros Cavalry was at Manzanilla, Palma, and Villa Alva and his Infantry at Villa Roza.

Soon after day break the Enemy began to advance, and the Spaniſh Cavalry to retreat ſlowly till they reunited with the Infantry at Villa Roza. General Ballesteros having received intimation that, from the army at Badajoz a force was detached under command of Gozan, and that it was rapidly advancing againſt him by the Northward of the Hills reſolved not to venture any action againſt the two diviſions, and retired to Caſtellejos, where he is at preſent.

6000 Infantry, and 200 Cavalry, and two Companies of Light Artillery from Cades have been diſembarked at Helva and marched to reinforce General Ballesteros.

Marſhal Soult is marching to the South, but it is not known with how many Troops; he was expected at St. Olalla on the 17th. On the 16th or 17th a ſtrong French force entered Seville from the Northward, which is probably the Diviſion of Gazan—The Ships on which an embargo was laid at Cadiz on the 12th and 13th brought the Spaniſh Diviſion which diſembarked at Huelva. Victor has been reinforced by 5000 Men from the Army of Sebaſtiani.

CADIZ GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Extract of a letter from General Ballasteros.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

I anticipate the ſatisfaction which your Excellency will receive from the ſucceſs of an attack which I executed by ſurpriſe againſt Gen. Remon this morning. I found his diviſion aſleep on their arms, a circumſtance unheard of in war, as your Excellency may well imagine. I have taken all their baggage, artillery ammunition and horſes and made many priſoners.

The field is ſtrewed with the dead, the remainder are ſeeking ſafety in flight and our troops are ſhooting them like rabbits *(cacandos como a coelhos.)*

(Signed) BALLASTEROS.

On the field of battle
at 8 in the morning,
10th March 1811.

LISBON, 27th MARCH.

Authentic Accounts ſent from Elvas under the 21ſt, 22d, and 23d inſtant.

21ſt.—About one o'clock this evening the fire ceaſed on Campo-Mayor at both ſides; but the garriſon ſtill kept the ſignal of not having ſurrendered.—The accounts we have obtained about the Enemy's Forces are as follow:—the Diviſion of Girard is above Campo-Mayor, and has 4000 Men, and 600 Horſes; Soult came out from Badajos with two Regiments of Cavalry and part of a third, as alſo General Gazan with his diviſion, from which 3 Battalions of 400 to 500 men each remained at Badajos there are ſome ſmall detachment at Olivenca, Zafra and Merida.

22d.—Today after two o'clock the flag which was at the Caſtle at Campo-Mayor, was ſtruck, the garriſon having ſurrendered by Capitulation, after having reſiſted for eleven days; it had little leſs than four hundred men compoſed of the Militia and ordinances armed with muſkets; forty five artillery men and the ordnances of the Garriſon, whence the whole Spaniſh Force retired little before its being inveſted; the articles of Capitulation are not known yet; but it is reported by different ways, that the Garriſon came out by the breach with honors of War; the Governor, Judge, and the Militia were allowed to return to this Country, but the Artillery men were ſent Priſoners to Badajos.—As the Fire was ſuſpended for about 24 hours, before the Enemy occupied the Garriſon, it is concluded that it was ſo ſtipulated, as the Governor expected to be ſoon reinforced, as he knew that our Troops were marching in that Direction.—Some of our Artillery men, who were made priſoner at Badajos, and others who remained there wounded, have returned to Elvas.

23d.—This morning at 7 o'clock came out from the Enemy's encampment in front of Campo-Mayor, 6 Batralions of Infantry; the total force of which will be 3,000; & marched by the route of Badajos, which Garriſon they reached by 11 o'clock; they had in their rear guard a Corps of 250 to 300 Horſe, and ſix pieces of Artillery, and a Convoy of ſix long Waggons, 20 covered Carts, and more than hundred cattle loaded, which ſeemed to be wheat or barley.

It is now known that the Militia who garriſoned Campo Mayor, the Governor and the Judge of the ſaid Garriſon arrived this day by 8 o'clock in the morning at Arronches; the Artillery men were ſent Priſoners to Badajos.

The head quarters of his Excellency General Bereſford moved to-day from Portalegre to Arronches.

On the 25th inſtant the following telegraphical diſpatch was received from Elvas.

"Elvas at 3 o'clock in the Evening.—Campo-Mayor evacuated: our Army there at noon the Enemy's Cavalry feigned a reſiſtance but retired to Badajos."

"GENERAL LEITH."

ENGLISH EXTRACTRS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, February 28.

WRETCHED FATE OF A CONFINED DEBTOR IN THE MARSHALSEA PRISON.

Lord Holland called the attention of their Lordſhips to a circumſtance which he conſidered of the greateſt importance—he alluded to the verdict of a Coroner's Jury in January laſt, on the body of a perſon deceaſed in the Marſhalſea Priſon, and who was ſtated to have died from want. The particulars of this caſe were peculiarly afflicting. The unfortunate individual was immured in the Marſhalſea Priſon in November laſt, for a debt of only ſeven pounds.—It appeared that he was in the greateſt diſtreſs, and had no other means of ſubſiſtence than the charity of his unhappy fellow-ſufferers in the ſame priſon. He was reduced even to gnaw the bones which were thrown into the yard; he had neither bed nor cloathing—the miſerable room which he inhabited had no window; and when the Jury viewed the body, it was in a ſtate which it was impoſſible to deſcribe. The Coroner's Jury had actually returned a verdict of—"Starved to Death," but upon reconſideration, they finally returned the mitigated verdict of—"We verily believe that the deceaſed's death was cauſed by want of food and cloathing, and of proper attention in his illneſs.—The facts which he ſtated could be proved in evidence if thought neceſſary, at their Lordſhips' bar. He thought it right to mention, that two ſhillings were found upon the deceaſed, but from all the circumſtances that had tranſpired, there was every reaſon to believe, that theſe two ſhillings, if not conveyed into the pocket of the deceaſed, after his death, were at leaſt given to him at a period when it was too late to be of any ſervice to him.—From the ſlow proceſs of the law, five months muſt elapſe before the priſoner for debt could obtain from his creditor, who kept him in priſon, the miſerable pittance of ſixpence per day, and this wretched individual had, in the mean time, been reduced to this dreadful ſtate of diſtreſs. He thought it his duty to make a motion, in order that this caſe might be brought before the Houſe, and more particularly at this time, when the law of Debtor and Creditor was under their Lordſhips' conſideration, upon the Bills which had been by the Noble and Learned Lord (Redeſdale) preſented to their notice. If their Lordſhips had any wiſh to ſtand well with the people, he was certain they could not adopt a courſe more likely to inſure the good-will and affections of the people than that of keeping a ſtrict watch over the details of the adminiſtration of juſtice. His Lordſhip concluded by moving "that the proper officer do lay before the Houſe, a copy of the proceedings before the Coroner, and of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the body of William Cullum, deceaſed, in the priſon of the Marſhalſea, in January laſt." Ordered.—Adjourned.

MARCH 3.

The Candidates for the Chancellorſhip at Cambridge, in caſe of a vacancy, are ſaid to be his Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, his Grace the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Lanſdown, and the Earl of Hardwicke.

Friday forenoon Don Pedro de Cevallos left town for Cadiz, and the evening previous to his leaving town his Excellency, in company with Admiral Apodaca, had an interview of ſeveral hours with the Marquis Wellesley, at Apſley Houſe, Piccadilly.

Mr. W. Pole has returned from his expedition to Ireland; but it appears from what paſſed in the Houſe of Commons Friday night, that no further information is intended to be given by Miniſters.

The Secret Committee appointed to examine into the caſe of Colville, who is confined in Coldbath fields priſon, made their Report on Friday to the Houſe of Commons. The Committee, for obvious reaſons, did not detail the grounds upon which their opinion was formed, but their Report expreſſed their approbation of the conduct of Government with reſpect to this man. The Report was agreed to by the Committee unanimouſly. Lord Folkſtone and Sir Francis Burdeet were Members.

Accounts of a late date from Hamburgh mention, that an interview was expected to take place at Koningſberg, the latter end of February or beginning of March, between the Emperor Alexander and the King of Pruſſia. The avowed object of the meeting is the marriage of the latter with one of the Arch-Ducheſſes; we believe the ſame Princes whoſe hand was ſolicited by Bonaparte. Although we have no great confidence in the ſincerity of theſe Regal alliances, yet we are not ſorry to ſee his Pruſſian Majeſty from a connexion which may ſecure to him a future aſylum.

A packet has arrived from New York, bringing papers to the 30th of January. The letters by this occaſion announce a number of failures in New York, exclusive of thoſe of which we had previous information. Some of the firſt houſes in that City have ſuſpended their payments. The failures are aſcribed in a great meaſure to the non-renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. The John Adams was appointed to ſail with diſpatches for England and France, on board of which ſhip were to take their paſſage two Meſſengers, one the ſon of Colonel Hamilton, and the other the ſon of Colonel Taylor.

IRELAND:

FEBRUARY, 17th.

Important intelligence arrived yeſterday from Dublin.—His Majeſty's Government have deemed it neceſſary to have recourſe to the proviſions of an Act, known by the name of "the Convention Act." A circular letter, which we have inſerted underneath, was ſent off laſt Tueſday night.—The following are extracts from two Dublin Papers we received yeſterday:—

"DUBLIN, FEB. 13,

THE CONVENTION BILL.

"A Letter, of which the following is a copy, was laſt night forwarded to every Sheriff and Chief Magiſtrate in Ireland. This meaſure has not been reſorted to until the utmoſt neceſſity exiſted for its adoption; and until it was called for by every loyal man in Ireland, of every religious perſuaſion, intereſted in the peace and preſervation of the country. The forbearance and lenity of the Iriſh Government have been tried to the utmoſt, and in the ſpirit that has all along actuated their conduct, of abſtaining from ſtrong meaſures, until the laſt extremity, they have hitherto refrained from enforcing the Convention Bill—but the violent, intemperate, and miſchievous conduct of the leading Members of the Roman Catholic Committee, and the meaſures which they had in contemplation, have compelled the Government to put the Convention Bill in force."—(*The Patriot*)

"*Dublin Caſtle, Feb* 12.

"SIR,—*It being reported that the Roman Catholics in the County of are to be called together, or have been called together, to nominate or appoint Persons as Representatives, Delegates, or Managers, to act in their behalf as members of an unlaful assembly, sitting in Dublin, and calling itself the Catholic Committee, you are required, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the Thirty-third of the King, chap. 29, to cause to be arrested, and to commit to prison (unless bad shall be given) all persons within your jurisdiction, who shall be guilty of giving, or having given, or of publishing, or having published, or of causing, or having caused to be given or published, any written or other notice of the election and appointment, in any manner, of such representative, delegate, or manager, as aforesaid; or of attending, voting, or acting, or of having attended, voted, or acted in any manner, in the choice or appointment of such representative, delegate, or manager. And you are to communicate these directions, as far as lies in your power, forthwith, to the several Magistrates of the said County of.*

"*N. B. Sheriffs are to act under the warrant of Magistrates, in cases where the crimes has been committed.—By command of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant,*

"W. W. POLE."

To ——— ———, &c. &c.

"DUBLIN, FEB. 13.

"Government, it is ſaid, have prepared orders to be iſſued, empowering a certain number of Magiſtrates to grant warrants in their reſpective countries, to ſearch all pariſhes where they ſhall ſuſpect any of the inhabitants to have arms unlawfully in their poſſeſſion."

The following is a Copy of the Circular Letter of the Committee of the Catholics of Ireland, which the Earl of Liverpool has moved to be laid before the Houſe of Lords:—

"SIR,—I am directed by the General Committee of the Catholics of Ireland to ſolicit your particular attention on the preſent occaſion.

"The Committee being entruſted with the Petition of the Catholic Body, feel it incumbent on them to ſtate to you their conviction of the imperative neceſſity of an encreaſe of their numbers, ſo that there may be managers of the Petition connected with every part of Ireland. It is highly deſirable that the Committee ſhould become the depoſitory of the collective wiſdom of the Catholic Body, that it ſhould be able to aſcertain, in order to obey the wiſhes, and clearly underſtand the wants of all their Catholic fellow-ſubjects. This is the more requiſite at the preſent moment, when there appears to be ſo near a proſpect of complete emancipation; and the Committee are convinced that their emancipation can now be retarded only by criminal apathy or neglect amongſt the Catholics themſelves.

"They beg leave to ſuggeſt to you the propriety of appointing ten Managers of the Petition in your county. There are now three ſurvivors of the perſons who were Delegates in the year 1793. Theſe perſons are already conſtituent Members of the Committee, and as ſuch, Manafers of the Petition; ſo that you have to appoint only ſeven additional Managers

"The Committee deſire to add, that by the law, as it now ſtands, no ſpecies of delegation or repreſentation can be ſuffered to take place; nor can any perſon, without a groſs violation of the law, be a Repreſentative or delegate, or act under any name as a Repreſentative or Delegate. Engaged, as we are, in a ſtruggle for legal and Conſtitutional Rights, it is our duty, as well as our inclination and decided determination, not to violate the ſpirit, nor even the letter of the law. It is, at the ſame time to be obſerved, that the law to which we allude does not interfere with the ſubject's undoubted right to petition Parliament—nor, of courſe, with the only method by which ſo large a body as the Catholics of Ireland could concur in forwarding a Petition—namely, leaving the management of it in the hands of a few perſons, who deſerve and poſſeſs their confidence.

"And the Committee cannot refrain, on this occaſion, from calling to your recollection the words of that celebrated champion of loyalty and religion, Edmund Burke, relative to the Iriſh Catholics, 'Your enemies are embodied—what becomes of you, if you are only individuals.'

"The Committee does not preſume to interfere with the mode in which you ſhall think fit to nominate thoſe Managers of the Petition, ſure that it muſt not be by any election or appointment to repreſent any perſon or perſons, or any diſtrict or place whatſoever. They moreover beg leave to ſuggeſt the propriety of expedition, and requeſt that you will have the goodneſs to reply to this letter, and to ſtate your ſentiments on this ſubject; adding, if it ſhall ſo pleaſe you, the names of ſeven perſons whom you conceive moſt fit to manage the petition in your county.

"In appointing thoſe Managers, the Committee reſpectfully ſolicit your particular attention to the many advantages to be derived

from naming Managers whose avocations require, or leisure permits their permanent or occasional residence in Dublin, where the ultimate arrangements, as to the Petition, can best be made I have further to observe to you, that all the Noble Lords who constitute the Catholic Peerage, are already Managers of the Petition."

The following statement is extracted from The Dublin Evening Post of the 23d instant:—

CATHOLIC COMMITTEE, SATURDAY FEB. 23.

Triumph of the Irish People—Inconsistency of Mr. Pole, or, Second Thoughts best.

At a Meeting of the Catholic Committee, on the 9th instant a Motion of Adjournment till this day, at two o'clock, was put and carried. Mr. Pole's letter of the 12th is before the public. The determination of the Members of the Committee to meet at the appointed hour was generally known, and the measures before noticed were taken. About one o'clock, some highly respected Catholics of rank and independent fortune entered the room, but the Chair could not be taken before two. At half past one, when the Members were in the act of assembling, Alderman Darley and —— Babington, Esq. arrived, and in their Magisterial capacity addressed Lord Ffrench and the Gentlemen present in the following words:—

Alderman Darley. My Lord, we are come as Magistrates of this District, to inquire whether the persons present compose the Catholic Committee?—[Here Lord Ffrench was called to the Chair. His Lordship complied.]

Lord Ffrench. I beg leave to ask, on what account, or how you are justified in obtruding to ask the question?—Alderman Darley. We are really justified by the Government.

Lord F. I beg it to be understood, that though I feel the highest respect for the laws of my country, that while I feel it to be your duty to obey those laws, yet I feel it my duty to inquire, for the satisfaction of the Catholics of Ireland, how you are authorised to act for the dispersion of this Meeting?—Alderman D. We are directed by the Government of the Country, and we trust you will be so good as to quietly disperse.

[Here Mr. Lidwell, a Protestant Gentleman of great respectability, said, "I feel myself here on so loyal and constitutional ground, that I will not leave this room, unless removed by the strong hand of power"]

Lord F. It is right I should warn you of the danger of your thus approaching this Meeting under this summary authority—you may be the first person to disturb the public peace.—

Alderman D. We sincerely regret that it has fallen to our lot to discharge this painful duty. You see we are come alone, we are unattended, even by a single Constable. We feel we have many, friends present. I repeat again, that we regret it has fallen to our lot, but our duty must be done.

Lord F. I feel a high respect for the laws of my country, and I have only this favour to ask, let me not be disgraced, let me have the honour of being the last man to leave this room.

Mr. Babington. We feel the highest respect for the Gentlemen of the Committee, we highly respect your Lordship. If your sole object in remaining here be to try the legal question, we will do any thing to facilitate the question. Any thing like force is repugnant to our feelings, we therefore hope that you will quietly submit. Bring your action against us in the legal and constitutional way.

Lord F. Begin, Gentlemen, at that end of the room. I shall go the last. I have got my night-cap in my pocket, and am regardless whither you lead me.

Counsellor O'Connell. It is impossible that from any man in this room the laws should meet with the least resistance, but we cannot compromise our country's and our children's rights. If you, Gentlemen, think it necessary to require further force, I beg to assure you that every Member of this Meeting is ready and willing to submit themselves to the laws.

Counsellor H. Alderman Darley, have you any informations on oath against any one here present?—Alderman D. I have not.

Sir Edward Bellew. I wish to ask the Magistrates two questions. First, whether you have received any orders from Government to disperse any Meeting of Roman Catholics?—Aldermam D. I am ordered and directed by Government to request them to disperse, be their business what it may.

Mr. O'Connell. You have stated that you were ordered to request: were you directed to disperse the Meeting?—Alderman D. The fact is, that I am directed not only to request, but to order the Meeting to disperse!

Lord F. Alderman Darley, would you shut the door to petition?—Alderman D. Certainly not.

[Here Lord F. recommended Alderman D. to return to Mr. Pole for further instructions; he would give Government an opportunity of reconsidering the subject; the Meeting were resolved; at present his Lordship would not call it the Catholic Committee.]

Alderman D. I will go up to Mr. Pole, if you will permit Mr. Babington to remain here.—To this proposition the Meeting gave its full assent, and Alderman Darley "Went up the hill and down the hill again."

On Mr. Darley's return, he thus addressed the Chair:—"My Lord Ffrench, I have waited on Mr. Pole, and I am instructed to say, it is not the intention of Government to prevent the Catholic Committee from meeting to prepare or forward their Petition; but as your Lordship said, that this is not the Committee, we are instructed not to molest you. And as your Lordship expressed your surprise that any steps should be taken against a Meeting of which you were a Member, I am desired to say that Mr. Pole would be happy to see your Lordship.

Lord F. In order to prevent any misconception, it is fit that this matter should be distinctly understood.

M. Darley. My Lord, I told Mr. Pole that you were Chairman, and have been desired to say that Mr. Pole would be happy to see your Lordship.

Lord F. Feeling as I do on this occasion, when the fate of millions is concerned, as well as my own honour, I must declare that I will not have any private solitary dialogues with Mr. Pole. But if he wishes to have any conference with any of the highly respectable Gentlemen who are now present, I would recommend to draw three or five persons, who can have an interview with him.

Mr. Darley. My Lord, Mr. Pole would be happy to see three or five Gentlemen, or as you please. Mr. Darley then said, that he hoped the Gentlemen would do him the justice not to suppose that he, as far as his own feelings were concerned, had acted, or was inclined to act with harshness.

[Here Mr. Darley received the thanks of the Chair, which were confirmed by every Gentleman present.]

Sir E. Bellew, Bart. I wish to know whether Mr. Pole said that he wished to see any Gentlemen belonging to the Committee.

Mr. Darley repeated what he said before respecting Lord Ffrench having expressed his surprise that any steps should be taken against a body to which he belonged.

Lord F. I certainly did say, that I was astonished at hearing that Government was taking any steps against a body to which I belonged, as the Government must know that I would not sanction any illegal Meeting.

Mr. O'Gorman. My Lord, I had not been here when Mr. Darley first entered the room, but I am glad that I have now an opportunity of asking him a question—I came here to-day for the purpose of signing a Petition, and I wish to put the question pointedly to him, for I determined to suffer myself to be committed to prison in defence of the rights of the Catholic Committee. We have met here to-day for the purpose of signing the Petition, and of transacting other matters connected with the further auce of it. I therefore ask Alderman Darley whether he came into this room with orders to disperse the Catholic committee and with a view to prevent Catholics to prepare and forward their Petition to Parliament?—Alderman. No, no, certainly not.

[Here, then, is the real triumph of the Catholic cause, proving at the same time the rashness, irresolution, nnd inconsistency of Mr. Pole, because Alderman Darley expressly declared, several times, on his first entrance into the room, that he had positive orders from Government to disperse the Catholic Committee, assembled to perform any act whatsoever. So then Mr. Pole can act wisely on second thoughts, particularly after the valuable information which Alderman Darley communicated to him of the stubborne ness, as the Wellesleys may call it, but mortruly of the spirited Resolution of the Catholics to devote themselves in defence of their rights.]

Alderman D. told the Chairman that he should do himself the honour of informing Lord Ffrench of the time which Mr. Pole might appoint to see the Catholic Gentlemen.

Lord Ffrench nominated the following Gentlemen to accompany him when he shall have an interview with Mr. Pole:—Sir Edward Bellew, Bart. Cornelius Keogh, William Murphy, Daniel O'Connell, and Randle M'Donnell, Esqrs.

The Chairman having been moved out of the Chair, and Sir Edward Bellew voted into it.

Resolved, That the most cordial thanks of the Catholics of Ireland are due, and are hereby given to the Right Hon. Lord Ffrench, for his spirited and dignified conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) EDWARD BELLEW, Chairman.

It is only necessary to add, that the Meeting was numerously attended by the most respectable Country Gemtlemen.

Adjourned to Saturday next.

CORRESPONDENCE OF LORD FFRENCH AND MR. POLE.

In consequence of its being distinctly understood at the Catholic Meeting, held in the Committee-rooms, in Chapel-street, on Saturday the 23d Feb.—that it was the wish of Secretary Pole to see Lord Ffrench, and any number of Catholic Gentlemen; Sir Edward Bellew, Bart. Messrs. O'Connell, Keogh, Murphy, M'Donnell, were approved of as the persons to accompany Lord Ffrench. In the evening of the 23d, Alderman Darley, waited on Lord Ffrench with the two following notes, which he delivered in person.

February 23, 1811.

"MY LORD,—I am instructed by Mr. Pole, to say that he will be happy to see your Lordship at three o'clock to-morrow.—I have the honour to be your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "FREDERICK DARLEY."

"*To the Right Hon. Lord Ffrench.*"

"*Dublin Castle, Feb.* 23, 1811.

"MY LORD,—In consequence of a communication from Alderman Darley, I beg leave to state to your Lordship, that I had intended sailing for England to-morrow evening, but that if your Lordship, or any other of the Catholic Gentlemen wish to see me, I shall postpone my intended journey till Monday night, if it should be convenient for your Lordship or your friends to call upon me to-morrow. I have the honour to be, my Lord, with the greatest respect,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) "W. W. POLE."

"*To the Right Hon. Lord Ffrench.*"

Alderman Darley requested of Lord Ffrench a written answer to Mr. Pole, which his Lordship stated he could not with propriety comply with, until he had conferred with the Gentlemen who had been appointed to accompany him—On the departure of Alderman Darley, Lord Ffrench made immediate communication to the Secretary, Mr. Hay, of the foregoing notes, with a request that the Gentlemen appointed might be called together to meet Lord Ffrench the next morning; and, in consequence, a meeting took place at one o'clock on Sunday, and the following was from thence dispatched to Mr. Secretary Pole:—

"21, *Dominick-street 24th Feb.* 1811.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, stating that in consequence of a communication with Alderman Darley, though you had intended sailing for England this morning, yet, if I or any of the Catholic Gentlemen wished to see you, you would postpone the intended journey until Monday night, if it should be inconvenient to me or my friends to call upon you this day. I beg leave to return you, Sir, thanks for the politeness of your communication.

"I have submitted your note to the Gentlemen who were appointed to accompany me on waiting on you, and I am desired respectfully to inform you, that we understood distinctly from Alderman Darley, that it was your wish to see me and some other Catholic Gentlemen; and I did express the readiness which pervades the Gentlemen who composed the meeting of yesterday, to afford you, Sir, and every other Member of the Government any explanation you may require.

For this purpose I am ready to wait on you, with the Gentlemen alluded to, at three o'clock this day, in case it should be your wish to see us. I have the honour to be Sir,

With great respect, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) FRENCH.

To the Right Hon. Secretary Pole.

"*Dublin Castle, Feb.* 24, 1811, *half past two, p. m.*

"My Lord—I have this moment the honour of receiving your note, in reply to mine, which was yesterday delivered to your Lordship by Alderman Darley, I did myself the honour of writing yesterday to your Lordship, in consequence of having been informed by Alderman Darley, that you had stated that if I had expressed a wish to see you, you would have had much pleasure in calling on me. In answer to this notification, I desired Alderman Darley to inform your Lordship, that I had nothing to communicate to you, but that if your Lordship, or any of the Catholic gentlemen, had any desire to see me, I would at all times be happy to receive you; Alderman Darley, in reply to this message, brought me word that your Lordship and some Catholic Gentlemen would call on me on Monday, if I wished to see them.—Feeling that I had from the first expressed that I could have no wish to give your Lordship the trouble of calling upon me, but, at the same time, wishing to render it impossible that any inaccuracy in the delivering of the verbal messages, which had passed between us, should make it appear that I was deficient in attention to your Lordship, I conceived it to be the most proper course to acquaint your Lordship, in writing, that if you wished to call on me, I should be ready to receive you.

"As it now appears that your Lordship has no communication to make to Government, I have only to request your Lordship to believe that I have no desire to give your Lordship or the other Gentlemen any further trouble. I have the honour to be,

My Lord, with much respect, &c.

"W. W. POLE.

"*To the Right Hon. Lord Ffrench.*"

In consequence of the above Correspondence, and of the previous proceedings, the Catholic Committee held a Meeting on Tuesday, in which, among other Resolutions, it was

"Resolved,

"That the Correspondence between Lord Ffrench and Mr. Secretary Pole be published.

"That the Committee has been appointed by an Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, to prepare, and procure to be presented to Parliament, on their behalf, Petitions for the removal of all such penalties and disabilities as affect those of their persuasion.

"That not having received any appointment, except of the nature and for the performance of a single and specific object, as already stated, it confidently feels that it cannot, by any forced and oppressive construction, be placed within the meaning of the law called the Convention Act."

FIFTH *Calcutta Lottery.*

SECOND DAY's DRAWING,

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1811.

Nos. 478, and 4208, Prize of 1,000 Rupees. each.

Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

50	91	197	374	400	405	527	755
768	884.						
1133	1171	1292	1483	1513	1557	1574	1616
1687	1775	1908.					
2090	2116	2156	2185	2235	2371	2452	2540
2565	2625	2725	2733.				
3172	3255	3314	3368	3426	3439	3855	3932
3995.							
4071	4088	4323	4328	4402	4477	4795	4916.
5024	5089	5138	5148	5184	5273	5334	5341
5364	5443	5448	5539	5540	5566	5876.	

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